

PELI VILLAGE PLAN

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प्रयत्नस्य सफलताभवति॥

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19.9, 15, 84,

Published by :

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION,
POST BOX NO. 482, BOMBAY-I.**

Price : Re. 1.00

PELI VILLAGE PLAN

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Published by :

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION,

POST BOX NO. 482, BOMBAY-I.

February 1959.



Published by
KHAO AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION
POST BOX NO. 82, BOMBAY.

Copies 3,000.

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FROM DRIFT TO DIRECTION

The essence of village planning is that the village takes charge of its life and shapes its destiny. This it can do only if it has or evolves its own values. Our villages have certainly been the models representing our civilisation which was built on the solid foundations of the integrated view of life, dignity of labour, self-sufficiency and simple living linked with high thinking. Where the villagers have failed to maintain these values alive is that they remained static or did not prove to be sufficiently dynamic so as to be able to adjust life to changing circumstances. Confronted with new situations the bearings of the static village society holding these values gave way and the village life could no longer be governed by its own values but was carried away by drift. The result is the disintegration of the village which is only an outward expression of the inner drift. It follows that the village can attain self-sufficiency in goods only if it reestablishes its self-sufficiency in values.

With the process of ambitious individuals tearing themselves away from the masses and forming into classes under the initiative and encouragement of the British, the creative effort of such individuals which made for the progress of the community was lost. They could no longer derive sustenance through their own contribution but became more or less parasites on the community. They could not,

therefore, identify their own interests with those of the community. The two became separate entities antagonistic to each other. Four types of people thus came into the category of classes. The village merchant, the village servant, the village leaders and the landlords. The village merchant ceased to function in the interest of building up the prosperity of the farmers. He merely became an agent of centralised trade and industry, draining away raw materials from the village and dumping centrally manufactured goods into the village. Today what is called the village trade is in reality city directed and city minded working for the disintegration of the village economy. This process naturally led to the decline of the village prosperity. Logically the merchant who derives his sustenance only from his custom could not escape the inevitable decline in his own prosperity. His trade fell and he was either reduced to petty shopkeeping or was forced to leave for the town. The village servant on his part ceased to look to village community for guidance, authority and maintenance and became the instrument of the Government in suppressing and dividing the village community. The village leaders ceased to represent the people and to work for their welfare and began toeing the lines of the agents of Government. The landlord merely became the vested interest and a sort of commission agent for Government. With these classes of people leading ostentatious life through unearned incomes, the old values of dignity of labour and simple living fell into disrepute. Not only did people begin looking down upon self-labour but physical labour become degraded and dis-associated from intelligence. Gandhiji diagnosed this disease of the village life. He discerned that it was impossible to stop the

rot of the village unless the forces of its disintegration were arrested by a positive process of integrating the village life through new techniques. His new technique was Nai Taleem. Nai Taleem solves the problem of the classes by opening wider opportunities for development through creative and co-operative effort. It also enables them to take the view of an enlightened self-interest and thus identify their interests with those of the community. It turns work from drudgery into an educative process. It thus restores dignity to labour.

The Peli village has taken to Nai Taleem. It has started the creative process which has given vigour to the old value of dignity of labour. Partly due to necessity born out of circumstances created by the zamindari abolition and partly due to the education given by the Intensive Area Scheme the past landlords of the Peli village have begun making creative efforts and applying their resources—mental, physical and financial — to the productive effort of the village. When values change they are hardly confined to a single aspect of life, they become all pervasive. It is this new consciousness among the Peli people that is responsible for their changed attitude towards their womenfolk. Having realised the dignity of labour themselves, they now hardly object their women taking to some profitable manual labour. With the support and backing of the males the women of Peli have taken to Ambar Charkha, as God-Sent. To them Ambar Charkha has become not only a source of income but also a symbol of rescue from their bondage of seclusion and purdah and a means of bringing them into the open air to join their males in common endeavour to build happy homes and village prosperity.

It is the same urge born of the new consciousness that has impelled the people of Peli to undertake to remodel their entire village in course of time. The existing village now represents to them the values of preserving the old order. They aspire to a remodelled village which will meet the needs of the new urges. Peli has thus arrested the drift and is in possession of the direction of its future. It has regained the initiative lost by our villages. Naturally the impact of this new urge of Peli is beginning to be felt in the surrounding villages.

-Jhaverbhai Patel

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Peli is a fairly big village of Tehsil Hasanpur in Mordabad District (U. P.) It is four miles to the north-east of Dhanaura Railway Station on Gajroula Najibabad section of Northern Railway. It is connected with Dhanaura by a kaccha fair-weather road as well as a tube-well service road. Peli is six miles from the Police Station Bachhraon.

Town Mardi Dhanaura is an important centre of trade in the area. It is an old business centre exporting agricultural product such as wheat and other cereals as well as oilseeds. It also supplies to the people of the area, agricultural impliments, manufactured products, such as cloth, and other daily necessities of life. Like many other villages of the area, Pali has important trade links with Dhanaura.

Peli is one of the villages of Dingra Intensive Area. It is two miles to the south-east of village Dingra which is the headquarter of the Intensive Area. There is a fair weather kaccha road and a tube-well service road, connecting Peli with Dingra.

Average rainfall of the Area is 40". The land surface is even. Soil is of two varieties : (1) Sandy and (2) Loam. Of the two, the latter variety is more fertile and is suitable for cultivation of crops like sugarcane, wheat, etc.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Castes In The Village:

Out of a total of 153 families, eight are Muslims and 145 are Hindus. Hindus belong to 16 different castes. Tiagis being numerically the most important group. They are also economically better off than the rest of the population. In old days many of them were Zamindars.

Socially also their status is very high. Brahmins, Kayasthas and Goldsmiths, though economically not comparable to Tiagis, also enjoy a high social status. Artisan groups of carpenters, telis, barbers and carders come next to the above mentioned groups, as far as their socio-economic conditions are concerned. Kahars, Chamars and Balmik (Sweepers) are at the lowest rung of the socio-economic ladder.

Traditionally, certain occupations were associated with certain castes. For instances, Tiagis, Brahmins Kayasthas and to some extent Sainis (Horticulturists) had been and are even today land owning groups, ownership of land enabling them to enjoy higher incomes. Time honoured conventions and beliefs of the people, coupled with economic prosperity, strengthened their socio-economic position and they came to regard themselves as superior to others. This superiority complex led them to regard occupations, usually taken up by other castes as low and created not only artificial barriers in the unity and fellow feeling among the people but also created mental barriers to the adoption of such occupations by so called higher castes.

Artisans occupied the middle position. They enjoy the advantage of learning the skill of their trade from their fathers. Economically, differences among them have not been so great but tradition assigned different social status to these classes. This tradition, more than the lack of skill required for different occupations, prevented mobility of labour in different occupations. For instance, when the demand for the services of Goldsmiths grew very thin, their incomes decreased or even disappeared, still they could not take to carding or any other occupation.

Jatavs and Balmiks are landless. They engage themselves in removal and de-hiding of carcasses and tanning of raw hides. The Balmiks work as Sweepers. The latter also follow pig-rearing and poultry as subsidiary occupations. These castes as well as their occupations are regarded as very low by the rest of the population. This has created among the Harijans an aversion to their occupation,

They have, therefore, attempted to improve their social position by giving up carcass recovery and are not prepared to countenance any proposal of taking to it.

Caste prejudices have thus prevented mobility of labour. They have also given rise to a feeling of animosity among the different castes. It has thus impaired the unity and solidarity of the village.

Attitude To Work :

Tiagis, Brahmins and Kayasthas, who owned most of the land did not cultivate it themselves. They got it cultivated on the share cropping basis. The system which conferred land rights and 50 per cent of the products to the non-cultivating landlords, worked to the advantage of the latter. However, it generated among the persons belonging to land owning groups, aversion to manual labour. Land owning groups, not only lost the skill required for agricultural operations, but they considered it below their dignity to till the land and earn their livelihood through work. By the time the change in circumstances took place and necessitated manual work by their groups, they had been more or less completely paralysed and become incapable of tilling the land.

Inability of the land owning group to take sufficient interest in the cultivation of land and put in the required labour, has led to lower production per acre of land under their possession. Other cultivators having smaller holdings and fewer resources, could get better yield per acre than these former landlords could obtain. Hence, the average production of crops in the village as a whole remained low.

Position Of Women :

Apart from apathy to manual work, another important feature of the social life of these people was the segregation of women. Among the higher caste groups, the women observe a strict pardah and are

not supposed to move out of their houses for participation in the economic and social life of the village. The construction of the house provides for separate compartments for men and women. The room where men sit during day time and receive their friends and guests is separated from other rooms of the household. Consequently the sphere of work and interest of the women remain confined to the home and the family.

Social segregation imposes further disabilities upon the women-folk. They are precluded from participation in the economic activity of the household and as such it is not considered necessary to arrange for their education. The villagers believe that it is enough for the women to be trained in the household work and that formal education in the school is not necessary for them because they do not have to earn their livelihood.

Among the Tiagis, Brahmins, Kayasthas, Gosai and Goldsmiths of the village, segregation of women is effectively practised; they are not supposed to move out of their homes. Excepting a meagre income from spinning, the women of these castes do not have opportunities to earn and supplement the income of their families.

Women belonging to other communities do not observe a strict purdah and tradition does not come in the way of their working in the fields. Even Muslim women of this village go to the fields for work.

However, in matters relating to participation in the community life of the village, the position of women of all the community is the same. They are not expected to attend the meetings held in the village and discuss and work for the projects relating to the welfare of village. Thus, women are denied opportunities for self-expression, and the village is deprived of rich contribution which half of its population can make for its prosperity and advance.

THE IMPACT OF CHANGES

In recent times and especially after independence changes have

occurred which have upset the old equilibrium, making the above mentioned attitudes and values of people out-moded. Among these changes abolition of Zamindari has been the most prominent. It has struck at the root of the feudal society, brought about a better distribution of land, drastically reducing the unearned income of the landlords. The land owning group which took for granted its position of prominence in the village has keenly felt the consequent loss of prestige and status. Adversity is however the best teacher.

The landowning group is not only gradually making adjustment to the new situation and slowly overcoming the shock of the social change. It is turning the change to advantage by taking increasing interest in the cultivation of land. At first they hesitated to do any manual work. But that resistance to manual work is also disappearing. With the attitude towards manual labour undergoing a change, more labour is being applied to farming and this has led to rise in agricultural production. The material and intellectual resources of these groups, which remained unutilised to this date, have now become available for the productive activity of the village. These are the factors capable of raising agricultural production in the villages.

The legislation abolishing Zamindari was not enough in itself to remove other barriers such as factions and animosities in the village and seclusion of women. Solution of these problems demanded vigorous purposive action by an agency which understood the background of the social relations in the village and could direct appropriate action. The situation called for sustained efforts at educating the people to rise above their petty prejudices and rivalries, and to apply themselves to the positive task of an all-round development of the village life.

The Intensive Area Organisation assumed this responsibility of becoming the agency to bring about these vital social changes. The organisation has stood for the dignity of labour and equality between different castes and sexes. It has sponsored and fostered the growth

of the Gram Vikas Mandal which has taken initiative in bringing about significant changes in the life of the village.

The process of levelling up of all classes of people started with the legislation about Zamindari abolition, was given added momentum by the building up of the Gram Vikas Mandal of village Peli on which all communities are represented on a footing of equality. The Gram Vikas Mandal has been very active in preparing programmes for the village and implementing them. In this task all sections of village community participate. Harijans sit by the side with the caste Hindus, hold their discussions and make decisions, which call for their joint efforts.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has been active in the sphere of programmes for women also. As a first step, it organised facilities for training in Ambar spinning for women. Ambar spinning enabled the women-folk to earn and supplement the income of their families. The psychological and social significance is still greater than the economic one. The programme has given self-confidence to the women, by enabling them to contribute to the income of their families. It has restored their prestige and self-respect. Now they are better prepared psychologically to play their role in the affairs of the community.

This has brought significant changes in the attitude of men. Their first reaction to women emerging out of the four walls of the home was one of surprise and disapproval. But now they are happy about the change, and are according to them every facility to play their wider role.

Results of these changes are easily visible to any one who visits Peli. People of all castes mix freely. At the community gatherings, the Harijans as well as caste Hindus, men as well as women sit together and take decisions regarding the programme of the village. They had organised a two-day camp of women in the village in which women of other villages also participated. With the co-operation of the whole village, the camp was a great success.

METHOD OF SURVEY AND PREPARATION OF PROGRAMME

Against the background of the fundamental changes which are taking place, the people undertook to prepare a development plan for their village which could meet their new urges. For the preparation of the plan, a detailed survey of the village was conducted by the Intensive Area Organisation in collaboration with the Gram Vikas Mandal.

The survey was conducted in October, 1957. During the course of the survey, every family was contacted for collecting data. The process of contacting and eliciting information from a family proved to be a good media for educating the people. It led them to think about their problems creatively and co-operatively and enabled them to prepare a development plan for the village.

The survey yielded detailed information in respect of every family. Data regarding employment, income, consumption and the human as well as material resources of all the families was collected. After this the requirements of individual families were taken as guides for directing the utilisation of energy and resources of the people.

The plan aims at gearing the resources of the family towards production, as far as possible, to meet its requirements. These resources, human, and material, were very carefully examined. Apart from land and equipment, the working force available in every family, its capacity to produce for itself such things as fruits and vegetables, milk, cotton and cloth were thoroughly examined. In consultation with the family concerned the programme for the year 1958-59 was chalked out.

Primarily the interest and enthusiasm of the people was responsible for the formulation of the plan. The Intensive Area Organisation has provided them guidance and has acted as a catalytic agent by providing direction to the efforts of the people, thus enabling them to mobilise their energies and resource for the purpose of formulating the programme.

VILLAGE PELI IN 1956-57

Population :

Population of the village according to 1951 census was 764. In October, 1957 when the survey was conducted, the population had risen to 852. There are 153 households and the average size of the family comes to slightly more than 5.5.

The following table gives the distribution of families according to the communities :—

TABLE I

Sr. No.	Caste/Community	No. of families
1.	Tiagis	53
2.	Brahmin	6
3.	Kayastha	3
4.	Gosai	1
5.	Goldsmith	1
6.	Carpenters	7
7.	Teli (Oilmen)	2
8.	Dhuna (Carder)	1
9.	Saini	12
10.	Dhobi (Washermen)	10
11.	Gadriye (Shepherd)	9
12.	Nai (Barber)	5
13.	Bhurji (Grain Parcher)	5
14.	Kahar	6
15.	Jatav	16
16.	Balmil (Sweepers)	8
17.	Shekh (Muslim)	8
Total		153

The following table shows the distribution of population according to age-groups :-

TABLE 2

S. No.	Age-groups	Male	Female	Total
1.	0-5	75	51	126
2.	6-15	125	93	218
3.	16-55	251	186	437
4.	56 and above	39	32	71
	Total	490	362	852

One striking feature of the village is numerical superiority of males. It would be difficult to say if this is due to a preference for male children and consequent neglect and lesser ability of females to survive. Also, the number of population in age-groups below 16 is nearly half of the total population. This indicates a high birth rate as well as a high death rate of the population.

Education :

The primary school of the village Peli started in 1921 is one of the oldest schools of the area. It is one housed in a very modest Kaccha building with three rooms and a verandah.

The following table gives data of the village relating to literacy.

TABLE 3

S. No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
1.	Educated	160	40	200
2.	School going children in the age group 6-15	34	11	45
3.	College going	11	-	11

Out of a total population of 852, only 200 are literates. This means that less than 25 per cent of the population is literate. The position regarding education of women is worse. Out of 362 females only 40, that is about 11 per cent, are literates.

The people are gradually showing increasing awareness of the importance of education especially for their children. This change in their attitude is reflected in the comparatively large number of boys studying in the colleges. One youngman has graduated and 11 more are studying in the college situated outside the village.

Working Force :

The following table shows the number of persons in different age-groups.

TABLE 4

S. No.	Age Groups	Male	Female	Total
1.	5-15	62	45	107
2.	16-55	247	186	433
3.	56 & above	20	16	36
Total		329	247	576

In the age-group 16-55, all the males and females who are physically capable of doing work are taken as a working force irrespective of their participation or non-participation in economic activity at present. About the women in this age-group it may be mentioned that till very recently practically all who belonged to upper caste Hindu families, did not participate in economic activities of their household. However with the promotion of hand

spinning, especially, Ambar spinning, they are being gradually drawn into the group of earning members.

It is observed that the children also contribute to an extent, to the work of the household. They do minor jobs which do not call for physical exertion. So is the case with the elder men and women in the age group 56 and above. In the above table only those individuals of this age-group who were actually engaged in work are included.

On the basis of these calculations, the total number of persons who constitute the working force, is 576. This works out to 68 per cent of the total population. It means that two persons out of every three are working in this village.

Land :

The total area of the village is 1,237 acres out of which 1,099 acres are under cultivation. The rest of the lands is under roads, wells, ponds and village site etc. Cultivated land in the village comes nearly to 1.3 acres as compared to the All India figure of 0.84 acres per capita. All the cultivable land is already brought under the plough and there is little scope for extension.

Land Holdings :

Out of the total of 153 families, 46 are landless. This number is fairly large constituting 39 per cent of the total families. This is a result of the historical background of the village. Before the abolition of the Zamindari, ownership of land vested in the Zamindar families who got it cultivated through tenants. With the legislation abolishing Zamindari, better distribution of land was brought about. However, all the families did not get land. Thus there is an immediate and pressing need to take measures to provide opportunities for gainful employment to the landless through the development of village industries and other programmes.

The following table shows the distribution of families according to cultivated holdings :

TABLE 5

S.No.	Size of holding (in acres)	No. of families
1.	Landless	46
2.	upto 4	37
3.	4 - 9	26
4.	9 - 15	21
5.	15 - 20	7
6.	20 - 25	2
7.	25 - 50	11
8.	50 - 75	3
Total		153

Among the land owning agricultural families, the distribution of land is far from being equal. At the same time inequalities in the distribution of land are not so pronounced, as is shown, by the table given above. Keeping in view the quality of the soil of the village it may be said that a family of average size can efficiently cultivate 10 acres of land with two bullocks which is the minimum of equipment a peasant family must have. Out of the total of 107 families of cultivators there are 44 families having less than 10 acres, while 63 families have what might be roughly called economic holdings.

Occupations :

The following table gives the distribution of the families according to their main occupations.

TABLE 6

S. No.	Item	No. of families
1.	Agriculturists	96
2.	Agriculturist labour	34
3.	Carpenters	5
4.	Goldsmith	1
5.	Sheeprearing	1
6.	Washermen	3
7.	Barbar	1
8.	Tailors	2
9.	Teaching	1
10.	Service	1
11.	Traders	8
Total		153

The agricultural families in which are included both the cultivators as well as agricultural labourers constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total population. As in other villages, in Peli also, there is preponderance of agriculture and paucity of alternative avenues of employment. As many as 34 out of 46 landless families have agricultural labour as their principal means of livelihood. Provided the growth of non-agricultural occupations is fostered, these families will be ready to accept them as wholetime occupations as there will be no difficulty regarding the loss of land in their case. It is only the non-availability of such opportunities, which compels them to eke out a meagre living from their present occupation.

The list of non-agricultural occupations indicates that there are only a few and economically not quite attractive, excepting of course the 'trade'. Most of the non-agricultural population falls under what may be called the service group which caters to the need of the agricultural population. There is thus considerable scope for the growth of industries which may take up processing of raw-materials, thereby meeting some of the needs of the population and providing employment to the unemployed as well as the underemployed.

It may be noted that out of 107 cultivating families, 96 indicate agriculture as their main occupation, while 11 families of farmers derive their major income from occupations other than agriculture.

The following table shows the occupations of artisan families in the village.

TABLE 7

S. No.	Item	Total No. of families	Main occupation	Subsidiary occupation
1.	Carpentry	6	5 Carpentry 1 Agriculture	5 Agriculture 1 Carpentry
2.	Laundry	3	3 Washermen	2 Agriculture 1 Agricultural labour
3.	Goldsmithy	1	1 Goldsmithy	-
4.	Tailoring	2	2 Tailoring	1 Agricultural labour
5.	Haircutting	2	1 Haircutting 1 Trade	1 Agriculture 1 Haircutting
6.	Carding	1	1 Trade	1 Carding
7.	Sheeprearing	1	1 Sheeprearing	1 Agriculture

The artisan families are finding it increasingly difficult to earn their livelihood from their traditional occupations. Even a few who have shown tenacity to stick to their ancestral occupations are faced with the problem of dwindling incomes and have to supplement their income by taking to agriculture, trade or agricultural labour. Goldsmith, Carder and even the carpenters need help to revitalise their avocations to enable them to continue in those lines. With very little scope for additional employment in agriculture it is essential to take measures to rehabilitate and expand the non-agricultural sector of the village economy, so as to absorb the large and increasing population of the village.

AGRICULTURE

Irrigation :

The importance of irrigation cannot be over-emphasised for an agricultural community. One state tube well and 8 masonry wells with persian wheels constitute the source of irrigation for Pell. They irrigated 462 acres of land during the year of survey. One persian wheel can irrigate about 20 acres, the remaining 302 acres, being irrigated by water supplied from the tube well.

There is pressing need for the expansion of irrigation facilities. The tube well irrigation, apart from being expensive, is not very reliable. The farmer does not get water in time and in practice, the system has been found to be corrupt and inefficient. The farmer has to satisfy the tube well operator to get water when he needs it. In the village, sugarcane and wheat are by far the most important crops and they need timely supply of plenty of water. Insufficient irrigation is at present, one of the problems, which is keeping the productivity of land at a low level and is dampening the enthusiasm of the cultivator.

Seeds :

The position in regard to good seeds is quite encouraging.

The cultivators have already taken to the use of improved seed of sugarcane and wheat on an extensive scale. As to sugarcane the types of seeds used are No.100, 320, 321, 245 and 510. All these are supposed to be good varieties and the cultivators have always been found too willing to accept better varieties. There is a co-operative society of cane growers of the area, which propagates and supplies new and better qualities of sugarcane seeds. The seeds are available from the nurseries of the Canegrowers Union against cash as well as on credit. Individual canegrowers also supply improved seeds.

In respect of wheat, the farmers are using a high yielding variety of seed called No. 591. Locally this variety is called Kalatur. Even with this seed the wheat crop is exposed to the danger of rust and there is need to introduce a rust-resisting variety. Agricultural experts are advocating the use of wheat seed No. N. P. 710 which is said to be rust-resisting. This seed was tried on a small scale in the area and the experiment was quite successful. There is need for popularising the use of this variety of wheat seed.

Among other major crops use of good Mutter seeds has become quite common. This variety yields a bigger grain and thus the total yield is higher.

Manure :

Farm yard manure is the most important single means of maintaining the fertility of the soil. The non-availability of alternative fuel and the necessity to use cow-dung as fuel, leads to a loss of useful manure. There is a paucity of other forms of organic manure—people have taken to the preparation of compost manure to a limited extent and green manuring is practised on a very limited scale. Gradually the people are taking to the making of compost and practice of green manuring is becoming more wide spread.

In the immediate future there is no possibility of augmenting the supply of fuel and realising more of cow-dung for use as manures. Therefore, the solution of the problems lies in popularisation of the practice of green manuring and judicious use of fertilisers. As to the use of fertilisers, the cultivators are using mostly Ammonium Sulphate which has become popular on account of the immediate benefits it gives. There is need for encouraging the use of other fertilisers such as super phosphate, urea etc.

Water Logging:

Waterlogging is the most serious problem of the peasants not only of this village but of the area as a whole. During the year of heavy rains, this problem arises. It seriously damages the Khariff crops and delays the sowing of Rabi crops, which sometimes affects production. Wheat which is the most important Rabi crop, is exposed to the danger of rust because of moisture in soil.

Waterlogging also destroys the fodder crop of the Khariff season and very considerably aggravates the fodder supply position. It leads to serious impoverishment and even death of large number of cattle, causing a shortage of bullocks for the cultivator and of milk for the whole population.

The problem calls for efforts at the level of the region. It requires efforts by the state to construct canals or other similar outlets for the rain water which gets collected at several places, because of the closure of natural outlets.

The following table shows the area and production figures in the year 1956-57.

TABLE 8

Item	Area in Acres	Production in Mds.
Wheat	306	2,623
Barley	58	301
Maize	13	33
Rice	70	545
Wheat-Gram	42	227
Wheat-Barley	58	236
Jawar	116	35
Urad		1
Jawar	-	-
Bajra	-	348
Groundnut	316	911
Bajra	5	4
Urad		-
Bajra	-	38
Groundnut	18	61
Arhar	-	19
Cotton	-	6
Arhar	4	6
Cotton	3	6
Cane	154	50,820
Gram	87	289
Mutter	87	430
Vegetables	2.3	119
Green fodder	1	-
Total	1,294.3	

Table shows that against the total area under cultivation of 1,099 acres, cropped area during the year 1956-57 was 1,294.3 acres. The yield of different crops was as follows. Cereals 4,390 Mds.; pulses 745 Mds.; Oil seeds 972 Mds.; Vegetables 119 Mds.; Cotton 6 Mds. and sugarcane 50,820 Mds.; The production of wheat, sugarcane and oil-seeds is in excess of the requirements of the village. These and Bajra are grown for self-consumption as well as export. Rest of the items are meant for local consumption only.

The table shows that sugarcane accounts for 16 per cent of cultivated area. The cultivators of this village as well as other villages in this area are taking increasingly to the cultivation of sugarcane. One reason for this is the higher return per acre from the cultivation of sugarcane. Another reason is the greater strength of this crop to survive under adverse climatic conditions.

Waterlogging and other calamities succeeded in complete destruction of other crops. But sugarcane is not easily affected by minor irregularities of rainfall and even waterlogging cannot completely destroy it. It thus acts as a sort of insurance against risks of agriculture.

The table shows that area under cotton is three acres. This area is quite insignificant at present. Also a short staple variety called 35/1 is grown in this area. During recent years, the area under cotton has been decreasing on account of the damage caused to the crop by heavy rains and waterlogging. The produce is meant mainly for meeting the spinning yarn up to 10 counts.

Experience has shown that the climatic conditions of this area do not suit the growth of cotton of finer grade. However, the area under cotton and its production need be expanded to meet the requirement of cotton for handspinning.

Similarly, the area under vegetables is as low as 2.3 acres. The production of vegetables is quite insufficient as compared to the

requirements of the village. There is, therefore, urgent need to increase the area under vegetables, with a view to increasing its consumption and provide a balanced diet to the village people.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The following table shows the number of cattle in the village :

TABLE 9

S. No.	Item	Cattle in milk	Cattle not in milk	Total
1.	Cows	30	38	68
2.	Buffaloes	40	27	67
3.	Bullocks	—	—	266
4.	Others	—	—	265
Total		70	65	666

The cattle population is very big. There are as many as 57 cattle for 100 acres of cultivated area. This ratio of cattle to land is quite high and has chronic conditions of fodder shortage in the village.

There are as many as 266 bullocks in the village as against 1,099 acres of cultivated land. A pair of healthy bullocks can efficiently cultivate 10 acres of land. On this basis 110 pairs, that is 220 bullocks are required for cultivation with too many heads of cattle the farmers are not able to feed them properly which has led to deterioration of the quality of all kinds of livestock. The bullocks are undersized and undernourished and this in turn affects the work which the farmer can do on land.

The position is equally bad in respect of milch cattle. The cows as well as buffaloes are underfed and undersized and milk production

is very low. During the year under survey, production of milk was 800 mds. and of Ghee 40 mds. Out of a total of 135 milch cattle, 50 per cent are cows and 50 per cent are buffaloes. An average cow of local breed costs about Rs. 80 and yields 4.5 mds. of milk in one period of lactation. Buffalo on the other hand, costs about Rs.200/and yields 20 mds. of milk in one period of lactation. Because of higher returns in the short run the people have a tendency to prefer buffaloes to cows.

This is unfortunate inasmuch as the village has to import bullocks for its agricultural operations. This need for import can be obviated and the drain on village economy stopped by substituting cows in place of buffaloes. It will be necessary to upgrade the quality of cows by import and raising the supply of fodder.

Apart from the milk yield and use in agriculture, the animal population performs an important service of maintaining the fertility of land by providing valuable organic manure. Even after allowing for fuel and wastage, the farm yard manure continues to be the most important single source of manure available to the land today.

Among the minor livestock, there are 82 sheep, 10 pigs and 24 hens. Sheep are kept by families belonging to Gadariya Community. They yield wool and also perform an important fertilising service. The quality of wool produced is very low, being fit for manure of rough Kambals only. At present all the wool produced is exported. The value of wool produced during the year amounted to Rs. 986.

poultry and pig keeping are confined to Harijans only. Local hens yield fewer and smaller eggs. Eggs are meant mainly for consumption and the birds are sold outside the village. Average price of birds is Rs. 4. There is need for replacing the local birds by import of superior birds which can yield more eggs. Pig keeping is a very profitable occupation for Harijans who lack resources for other occupations. Pigs feed themselves on the refuse of the village

and there is little cost of maintenance. Pig meat is consumed by Harijan and other non-vegetarian sections of the community. Pigs are sold outside the village. On an average, it fetches Rs. 15. The income of the village from poultry was Rs. 50 and from pigkeeping Rs.670.

CHAPTER II

PRODUCTION PROGRAMME - AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Peli has accorded a high priority to the development of agriculture, which is the mainstay of its life. While preparing the plan for agriculture, the following objectives were kept in view.

- (1) A more balanced pattern of land utilisation with a view to increasing production of vegetables, fruits and of cotton.
- (2) More production of vegetables through kitchen gardens.
- (3) Raising the productivity of land through increased irrigation facilities and greater use of manure, fertilisers, better seeds and through better methods of cultivation.

Requirements Of Foodgrains :

The population of Peli is 852 persons equivalent to 711 adult units as shown below :—

Table 10

Item	Number	Adult male equivalent	Number of adult units
Men	290	1.00	290
Women	218	0.86	187
Children	344	0.68	234
Total	852		711

In accordance with the standards prescribed by the Nutrition Advisory Committee the standard food requirements of 711 adult units of the village are as follows :-

TABLE II

Food articles	Per adult per day (Ozs.)	Per year per adult (Mds.)	Total for 711 units (Mds.)
1. Cereals	14	4.00	2,844.00
2. Pulses	3	0.85	604.35
3. Vegetables	10	2.90	2,061.90
4. Milk	10	2.90	2,061.90
5. Fruits	3	0.85	604.35
6. Oil	2	0.60	426.60
7. Suggar and Gur	2	0.60	426.60
8. Meat, Fish and eggs	4	1.10	782.10

Compared with these standard requirements, the present production and consumption of the village show marked variations (see Appendix Table I). While the production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is higher than the standard requirements, the production of vegetables, fruits and milk falls short of the requirements. The villagers supplement to a limited extent their production of vegetables and fruits by purchases from the weekly market. They are obliged to dispose of a sizable part of their production of milk. Harijans, Muslims and Sainis are non-vegetarian. These people take eggs, fish and meat occasionally though consumption of these costly items is restricted.

The immediate problem before the village is to increase production of fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs and meat so as to enable

the people to have a more balanced diet. The plan, therefore, has to be geared to increase the production of these specific items, along with a provision for a general increase in agricultural and industrial production.

Agriculture :

It may be stated at the outset that the programme for the year 1958-59, does not envisage comprehensive changes in the pattern of land utilisation. In this respect, the village is content to initiate the process of a more diversified agricultural production through encouraging the sowing of vegetables and fruits. Apart from this emphasis on expanding the area under vegetables other items of the programme relate to overall increase in agricultural production

Irrigation :

During 1956-57, 462 acres of land were irrigated, 302 acres with water supplied by 2 state tube wells and 160 acres with water obtained from 8 masonry wells. Three masonry wells with persian wheels are proposed to be set up in the village during 1958-59. Water supplies from these three wells will be enough for the irrigation of 60 acres of land. These wells will augment the supply of water for important crops such as wheat and sugarcane will also enable the people to grow green fodder for their cattle.

The total cost of the three wells, including the persian wheel, is estimated to be Rs. 4,500. Of this amount, Rs. 1,500 is expected as loan from the Agriculture Department of the State while the rest of the money will be raised locally by the parties concerned.

Manures & Fertilisers :

So long as the quantity of cow-dung utilised as fuel is not released for use as manure for want of a substitute, it is not possible to augment the supply of farmyard manure. The programme for the village does envisage and increase in the supply of farmyard

manure. To meet the need for organic manure, the village will take recourse to the practice of green manuring 56 maunds of sannai will be sown in 26 acres of land.

For the past few years the cultivators of village Peli have been taking increasingly to the use of chemical fertilisers. These fertilisers are applied to fields on which wheat and sugarcane are grown. It is proposed to obtain from the Cane Union, Amroha and the Co-operative Development Union Ltd. Dingra, 400 mds. of chemical fertilisers during 1958-59, against the estimated use of 300 maunds during 1956-57.

Seeds :

For sugarcane, the use of the same varieties of seeds, will be continued. It is estimated that the requirement of sugarcane seeds of Peli will be of the order of 3,500 mds. during 1958-59. The cultivators will procure the seed on their own from the Cane-Growers Union Ltd., Amroha, and from other cultivators.

During 1958-59, wheat will be sown on 307 acres. For this purpose, 220 maunds of wheat seed will be required. Of the total requirements, 205 maunds of the current variety, viz., No. 591 will be used. Fifteen maunds of N. P. 710 variety, which is supposed to be a rust resistant variety will be tried on 24 acres.

For other crops, the seeds of the current varieties will continue to be used during the year 1958-59.

Better Agricultural Irrigations :

The village proposes to start sowing of sugarcane in lines. This method is called ridge and furrow method of sowing sugarcane. On 70 acres, sugarcane will be sown according to this method. This method, if properly followed, increases the yield by 25 per cent.

Use of better implements is an important factor which facilitates the adoption of improved agricultural practices. The village will make a beginning in this matter also. One of the families of the village will buy one cultivator at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.

This will be used for deeper ploughing of land. The owner of the cultivator has agreed to allow other farmers to make use of his cultivator.

Crop-Planning :

As already stated, the plan does not aim at introducing comprehensive changes in the crop pattern. It is proposed to increase the acreage and production of vegetables, fruits and cotton. The area under vegetables will increase from 2.3 acres in 1956-57, to 12.00 acres, in 1958-59. Besides this, vigorous efforts will be made to utilise the land around the houses in the village as kitchen gardens. Production of vegetables and fruits which was as low as 1,419 maunds is expected to increase to 3,779 maunds in the year of the plan. This will be utilised mainly for self-consumption and is thus expected to go a very considerable way in enabling the people to have a balanced diet.

Cultivation of cotton has been declining in this area in recent years. With a view to making the village self-sufficient in cloth, efforts will be made to encourage cotton cultivation. The area under cotton is expected to rise from 3 acres in 1956-57 to 21 acres in 1958-59. Production of cotton is also expected to increase from 6 maunds to 107 maunds in the plan year.

In recent years sowing of Barseem as a green fodder is being introduced in the area, though the practice has not become as popular as it should be. Peli has decided to encourage the cultivation of green fodder. The area on which Barseem will be sown will increase from one acre in 1956-57 to 17 acres in 1958-59. This increase will become possible as a result of the increased irrigation facilities and is expected to contribute increased milk production during the year of the plan.

Area And Production Of Crops In 1958-59 :

Agriculture of the village Peli has benefited considerably from the changes brought about by the Zamindari Abolition Act of 1952 of U. P. Labour, intelligence and other resources of the former Zamindars are now becoming increasingly available for the business of

becoming increasingly available for the business of farming. In overcoming the psychological barriers to manual labour the landlord group derived considerable inspiration and psychological support from the efforts of the Intensive Area Organisation. The over-all effect of the change in attitude to manual work and the specific programme of agricultural development framed by Gram Vikas Mandal is expected to lead to considerable increase in agricultural production as will be seen from the Appendix Table No. 2.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the sphere of Animal Husbandry the problems of the village may be summarised as follows :

- (1) Shortage of fodder especially during summer.
- (2) Poor quality of local breed of cows and bullocks.
- (3) A preference for buffaloes and neglect of the cows and consequently need for import of bullocks.

The programme for year 1958-59 as given in table below envisages an increase in the area under fodder, with a view to relieving scarcity.

TABLE 12

Item	Area under 1956-57	Fodder (Acres) 1958-59
1. Khariff	116	121
2. Summer	1	17
Total	117	138

The problem of fodder has a seasonal aspect. In normal years, when the Khariff crop is not destroyed by heavy rains and water-logging, the cultivators have enough to feed their cattle. However, during Summer, scarcity arises. Growing of Barseem during this period will relieve the scarcity during 1958-59.

During 1958-59, the village will take a significant step to upgrade the quality of its cattle. It is proposed to import 14 cows of Haryana breed at a cost of Rs. 2,800. This cow famous for its-high milk-yield. It will also yield to the villagers high grade male calves

which are expected to replace the present undersized bullocks. This process of replacement of buffaloes by cows will be continued in coming years, and will lead to a reduction in the import of bullocks from outside the village. Besides the purchase of the cows of improved breed, the village will obtain from the Livestock Department one pedigree Bull at a cost of Rs. 50.

The programme for up-grading of cattle and increase in the supply of fodder is expected to lead to a considerable increase in the production of milk and income of the families concerned. The production of milk is expected to increase from 800 mds. in 1956-57 to 1,700 mds. in 1958-59 while the production of Ghee will increase from 40 mds. in 1956-57 to 45 mds. in 1958-59.

MINOR LIVESTOCK

Poultry:- There is one family which is engaged in this activity at present. Its income from this work was merely Rs.504 during 1956-57. During 1958-59, this family will obtain a pair of white-Leghorn birds which is known for its yield of more eggs of a bigger size. One hen is expected to yield about 200 eggs during the year. The eggs and birds will be for self-consumption as well as sale. Value of the eggs and birds will amount to Rs. 278 during 1958-59.

Pig-Keeping :-

There are families in the village who have taken to pigkeeping, rather in a crude way. During 1958-59, pig-keeping will be developed on scientific lines under the technical guidance of the District Livestock Officer ; the income from pigkeeping is expected to rise to Rs. 5,970 in 1958-59.

Sheep-Rearing :-

There are four families who are engaged in this work. Peli is not a suitable place for sheeprearing. The quality and quantity of wool which the local sheep yield is inferior and because of climatic factors it is not possible to improve either of the two. Therefore the income from sheeprearing is not expected to increase during 1958-59.

APPENDIX TABLE I

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION during 1956-57 (in Mds.)
(852 persons-711 adult Units)

S.No.	Particulars	Cereals	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruit	Milk	Oil & Ghee	Gur & Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Standard requirements	2,844	604	2,062	604	2,062	654	427
2.	Present Production	4,390	745	110	1300	800	60	482
3.	Present Consumption	3,878	194	582	900	800	104	582
Surplus/Deficit								
	(+)	-512	+551	-463	+400	-	-44	-100
	(-)							

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Acreage and Production of Crops in 1956-57

S.No.	Item	Acreage	Production	Value
1.	Cereals	717	4,390	43,900
2.	Pulses	133	745	7,450
3.	Oil seeds	167	972	14,580
4.	Vegetables	2.3	119	476
5.	Fruits	38	1,300	6,250
6.	Cotton	4	6	120
7.	Sugarcane	154	50,820	50,820
8.	Fodder			
	Khariff	116	-	-
	Summer	1	-	-
	Total	1332.3		1,23,596

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Acreage Production Crops in 1958-59

S. No.	Acreage	Production	Value
1. Cereals	662	5,706	57,060
2. Pulses	200	1,787	17,870
3. Oil seeds	133	1,159	17,385
4. Vegetables	12	2,479	9,916
5. Fruits	38	1,300	6,250
6. Cotton	21	113	2,260
7. Sugarcane	176	80,270	80,270
8. Fodder :			
Khariff	121		
Summer	17		
	Total	1380	1,89,011

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

With as many as 46 landless families, village Peli has remained very backward industrially. There is not a single family of weaver, potter, flayer and tanner and of shoemaker. For the weaving of their yarn and for the purpose of earthenwares, the village people are dependent upon the artisans belonging to other villages. Because of the social stigma attached to flaying and tanning, the Harijan families have given up these occupations.

In spite of the operation of adverse social and economic forces, however, there are some artisans who still follow their traditional occupations. There are 6 families of carpenters, 2 families of telis, 1 family of carder and 1 family of goldsmith. Handspinning has remained even to this day fairly common in the village especially among the upper caste families. At present there are 100 traditional charkhas in the village.

The position of the existing village industries is very unsatisfactory. There has not been any improvement in the technique of these industries. The telis have the same old type of ghanis, the carder is working with his bow and the carpenters work with their modest set of implements, catering mainly to the needs of farmers. In respect of all these artisans, excepting the carpenters, the families have been hit hard by the forces of competition and dwindling demand for their services and products.

The telis find it increasingly difficult to market their oil and the demand for the services of the carder and the goldsmith has declined sharply. The carpenters have fared relatively better. The farmers of this village as well as those of the surrounding villages need the

services of the carpenters of Peli for making as well as repair of their agricultural implements. Similarly the demand for the services of the carders continues to the extent of the need of the villagers for carded cotton for preparation of their beddings.

The programme for 1958-59 aims at rehabilitation of the existing industries with introduction of new techniques such as carding with peddle-carding machine, Ambar Charkha and improved ghani as well as by provision of facilities for training in some industries such as weaving and carpentry.

Khadi :

There are 100 traditional charkhas in the village and they produced 2,000 lbs. of yarn during 1956-57. Most of this was Ruvar yarn of a count not higher than 6. This yarn is mainly utilised for weaving of rough cloth required for agricultural operations and also for beddings. In those families where there is a surplus of yarn after meeting these requirements, it is also utilised for weaving of Chad-dars and Shirtings. The Intensive Area Organisation has revived the tradition of spinning (Pure) cotton into yarn of higher counts.

During the year, the number of traditional charkhas will be increased to 116. They are expected to produce 27,600 hanks of yarn, which will be enough for the production of 6,900 Sq. Yds. of cloth.

The village has also framed a programme of starting 62 Ambar Charkhas during 1958-59. For imparting training to the spinners training classes will be started in the village. The instructors who will impart training to the spinners will also be drawn from this village. They will receive training and then take charge of running the Parish-ramalayas. After the completion of their training the spinners will be provided with Ambar Charkhas, which they will ply in their homes. It is expected that 55,800 hanks of yarn which will be enough for the production of 11,000 sq. Yds. of cloth.

The Ambar spinners will be supplied carded cotton. One peddle carding machine will be plied in the village for this purpose. Two persons of whom one will be the existing carder will be employed in this work. They will be given training and will be provided with the machine on an instalment basis by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti. The machine will card 16 seers of cotton every working day.

During the year 3,800 lbs. of yarn will be produced in the village. At present there is no weaver in the village. However the programme for 1958-59, proposes to make a beginning in getting the yarn woven in the village itself. Five persons will be imparted training in weaving. The period of training will be 9 months. After the training is over, they will be provided with looms on instalment payment basis by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti.

Village Oil Industry :

There are two old type ghanis in the village. Both the ghanis are worked only partially and oilseeds-crushing has come to be a subsidiary occupation of these telis. There is considerable scope for the development of this industry as the present production of oil falls far short of the requirement of the village.

The programme for 1958-59 envisages the setting up of two improved ghanis in the village. One of the two teli families will install an improved ghani while the other will continue to ply in his old model on part time basis. One more family will take to oil pressing during 1958-59. This family will have an improved ghani. Thus during the year 1958-59, 3 families will be employed in this industry. The two improved ghanis will produce 80 maunds of oil and 160 Mds. of oilcake while the oil model will produce 20 Mds. of oil and 40 Mds. of oilcake. 300 Mds. of oilseeds of the estimated value of Rs. 9,000 will be required to attain this target. About 160 Mds. of oilseeds will be supplied by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti ; 80 Mds. of oilseeds will be supplied by farmers for being crushed on self-sufficiency basis

while 80 Mds. are expected to be obtained by the oilmen from their own resources.

Carpentry :

There are 6 families of carpenters in the village. They are catering mainly to the requirements of the farmers of this village as well as of other surrounding villages, making and repairing agricultural implements. The payment for this kind of work is governed by tradition and it is mainly in kind. The carpenter families have their fixed clientele from whom they get work and remuneration in kind at the time of harvest. Apart from the traditional payments, the carpenters get extra adhoc payments for work such as making of doors and window frames and other work relating to construction of houses. Only one carpenter possesses skill to do this type of work. On the whole the income from the second type of work is quite insignificant.

The programme for the village envisages training of one of the carpenters. He will be imparted training in the making of doors, windows and furniture. This Trained carpenter as well as others will have increased employment and income during 1958-59.

Pottery:

To this date the people had to bring bricks from outside the village. This proved very expensive. Therefore it is decided to set up a small brick-kiln in the village. Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti will provide the capital for this project. Under this programme 1,00,000 bricks will be produced during the year. 5 persons of village Peli and 20 from other villages will get full time employment for a period of 2 months. The value of the bricks will amount to Rs. 2,000.

Gur And Khandsari :

During the year 1956-57, 154 acres that is 14 per cent of the total cultivable land was under sugarcane crop and the production of sugarcane amounted to 5,280 Mds. But a very small part of the cane is supplied to the Mill. The Mill can absorb only a fraction of the production of

sugarcane of the villages. Also there is a difficulty regarding the transport of cane from the fields to the purchasing centre of the Mill. As the road connecting the village with purchasing station is sandy, the transport involves very considerable strain on the bullocks. For these reasons, little more than 2,000 Mds. of cane was supplied to the Mill during 1956-57.

The cultivators crush the major part of the cane with the help of bullock-driven kolhus. A part of the Juice is sold in the form of the Juice outside the village and the other part is utilised for Gur making. During the year the village had a production of 500 mds. of gur of the value Rs. 5,000 and Juice sufficient for production of 2300 mds. of gur valued at Rs. 20,700.

In the Kolhus the recovery of juice from cane is considerably lower as compared to that obtained in the mill and in the power-driven crusher in Peli during 1958-59. This unit will absorb 40,000 mds. of cane, which is 50 per cent of the expected output of about 80,000 mds. It is expected that the mill will absorb about 5000 mds. of cane of Peli. The remaining 35,000 mds. of cane yielding juice sufficient for the production of 3500 mds. of gur will be crushed in the village with the help of bullock driven kolhus. Out of this, about 500 mds. of gur will be produced for local consumption and the rest of the output will be sold in the form of juice outside the village.

Tailoring :

There are two families of tailors in the village. Their standard of workmanship is quite low. Part of the demand for the services of tailors is therefore transferred to towns like Dhanaura. The plan provides for arrangement of training of the one of the tailors. After 3 months training he will return to the village to resume his work.

Village Services :

The following table shows the number of families engaged in different types of village services.

TABLE 13

S. No.	Item	No. of families
1.	Teaching	1
2.	Hairdressing	2
3.	Washing (clothes)	10
5.	Village sanitation	8
6.	Priesthood	4
		25

Of these families, those who will derive direct benefit from the programme are washermen. The production of cloth will be raised considerably during 1958-59 and thus the income from this work is also expected to rise from Rs. 800 in 56-57 to Rs. 1050 in 58-59.

Other families engaged in village services will also share indirectly from the increase in production and the purchasing power of the village. In the first year of the programme, it is difficult to project the benefit which will accrue to the individual families. It will be possible to do this after the results of the working of the programme and its effects on these groups of families are observed for one year.

Village Shop :

The Gram Vikas Mandal propose to set up in the village one shop which will supply all the requirements such as foodgrains, provisions, cloth etc. of the village. As the Vikas Mandal will be engaged primarily in the process of educating the people and implementing the development programme, the trading operations will be managed by the Kshetra Samiti. The shop will be one of the three shops which the Kshetra Samiti has proposed to set up for the marketing of Khadi and village industries products during 1958-59. Rs. 1,600 will be invested by the Kshetra Samiti in this project.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER PROGRAMMES



Village Remodelling :

The present condition of housing in Peli is very bad. Most of the houses are small and without adequate ventilation. Also being a big village there is a lot of congestion with narrow roads and Streets. There is no satisfactory arrangement for drainage and for the disposal of waste. All these factors makes for very unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. There is an urgent need to take measure to improve housing conditions so that the people can have healthful and happy home.

To realise this goal it has been decided to remodel the entire village. As a first step, the village was surveyed by an Engineer, and map of the village was prepared. He has also prepared a layout on the basis of which the programme for remodelling will be carried out. Each new house which is proposed to be constructed will have 1/3 to 1/2 acres of land adjoining it. The actual size of building and accommodation will be decided after taking into consideration the requirement of the family concerned.

The plot attached to each house will accommodate the cattle shed and manure pits of the family. This will provide for the disposal of waste and garbage of the family and make cleaner roads and streets. This is expected to lead to better utilisation of the waste which will be turned into manure.

The remaining portion of the plot will be utilised for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. With the cultivation through out the year, the land will also be better utilised and make available to the family vegetables and fruits which are so essential items of a

good diet. It will thus become an economic proposition to expand the present village site.

In the year, 1958-59, 18 houses are proposed to be built. Out of this 8 houses will be of Harijan families and 10 of the families belonging to other castes.

For the 8 Harijan houses, the Ministry of Home. Government India has given assistance of Rs. 900/-per house as grant, to meet a part of the cost of the house.

The main requirements for the implementation of the housing programme are the supply of bricks and provision of land on which the families can construct houses. The first problem will be solved by setting up a bhattha in the village.

Making available to the families, 1/3 to 1/2 acres of land is a complex problem. It is sought to be tackled by a process of exchange of land. In some cases, there will be out right gift of land. 8 Harijans families are assured by villagers of such gift of land. This spirit of understanding and co-operation gives hope of the success of the programme.

Programme For Health And Education :

People of the village have decided to avail of the services offered by Swasthya Kendra, Dhanaura; The Swasthya Kendra Dhanaura offers free medical consultation and treatment to its members. The expenses of the Swasthya Kendra are met from contribution from members. One hundred families of the village are expected to become members of the Health Scheme and will contribute Rs. 1100 during 58-59.

School Building :

The primary school has no building of its own. The village people have already given one acre of land for the school building. During the year Rs. 1,500 in cash and 1,000 in labour will be contributed by the village for the construction of the school building. The

total cost of the proposed building is estimated to be Rs. 4,000 of which Rs. 1,500 will be provided by District Board Moradabad.

Shramdan :

To inculcate the spirit of self-help and mutual aid, the Vikas Mandal has a programme to implement certain works of common utility and interest through voluntary contribution of labour by the people. Shramdan, as it is popularly called, will be directed to the repair and maintenance of village roads and construction of school buildings. 240 adult males will contribute 12 days each, during 1958-59. Total available mandays will be 2,800. Their utilisation will be as follow :-

S. No.	Item	Mandays
1.	Repair and maintenance of road 3 miles	1,880
2.	Construction of school building	1,000
		2,880

Programme For Women :

Women of Peli are a progressive element in the life of the village. They are now coming out of their homes and by taking to spinning contribute substantially to village income. They have succeeded in impressing the menfold of the village by their energy and enthusiasm and the latter are now prepared to accord every facility for the progress of women.

The Mahila Samaj of Village Peli has been fairly active in channelising the energy of the women. Its members meet periodically to discuss problems of women. It also organises periodical camps of women. Two camps, each of two days duration will be organised during 1958-59. At these camps spinning competitions will be held and prizes awarded. Mahila Samaj will also help in the organisation and successful working of Ambar Parishramalayas in the village.

During 1958-59 social education classes for women will be held in Peli. One lady worker of Intensive Area Organisation will hold these classes, to impart instructions in personal hygiene, care of children etc.

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES

As is already stated the preparation of the plan was preceded by long and careful discussions of the needs and resources of every family as well as of the village as a whole. The plan seeks to mobilise the available resources, both physical and financial towards the realisation of economic and social objectives. The following table shows the total resources required for the implementation of the plan and the sources from which they are expected to come,

TABLE 14
Agriculture

S. No.	Item	Total Cost (Rs.)	Internal resources (valued in Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Expected from outside
1.	3 Persian Wheels	3,600	300	1,800	1,500 as loan from Revenue Dept. Govt. of U. P.
2.	Improved Seeds wheat No. 710,720 15 Mds.	715	-	-	715 as loan from Co-operative Union Ltd. Dingra
3.	Sugarcane Seeds 3,500 Mds.	4,595	-	2,495	2,100 Cane marketing Union Ltd. Amroha
4.	Barseem	45	-	45	-
5.	Cotton Seeds 6 Mds.	120	-	120	-
6.	Fruit & Vegetables	75	-	75	-
7.	Fertilisers	6,800	-	3,400	3,400 Cane marketing Union Ltd. Amroha.
8.	Green Manures	900	-	900	-
9.	Chaffcutters	700	-	700	-
10.	Cultivators	150	-	-	150 Cane marketing Union Ltd. Amroha.
Total		17,700	300	9,535	7,865

TABLE 15

Animal Husbandry

S. No.	Item	Total Cost (Rs.)	Internal resources labour (valued in Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Expected from outside
11.	14 Haryana Cows	2,800	—	2,000	800 District Planning Committee
12.	One Bull	50	—	50	—
13.	Pigs	600	—	300	300
14.	Hen (6)	42	—	42	—
		3,492	—	2,392	1,100

TABLE 16

Khadi

15.	16 Traditional charkhas	80	—	40	40 Subsidy : K.&V.I. Commission
16.	a) 62 Ambar Charkhas trainees	1,240	—	—	1,240 Grant. K & V. I. Commission
17.	b) Tuition Fee	2,790	—	—	2,790 " "
	c) 62 Ambar Charkhas implementation	6,200	—	—	6,200 Loan K. & V. I. Commission
	Sub Total	10,310	—	40	10,270

TABLE 17
Weavers

No.	Item	Total cost (Rs.)	Internal resources Labour (valued in Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Expected from outside
18.	Trainees	1,440	—	—	1,440 Grant K. & V. I. Commission
	Tuition Fee	700	—	—	720 " "
	Implements	420	—	200	200 Subsidy, K. & V. I. Commission
Sub - Total (ii)		2,560	—	200	2,360

TABLE 18
Carding Industry

19.	Implements ; peddle carding machine	250	—	100	150
Sub-Total(iii)		250	—	100	150
Total for Khadi industry (i) & (ii) & (iii)		13,120	—	340	12,780

TABLE 19
Village Oil Industry

20.	Tel Ghani	600	—	—	300 Subsidy, K. & V. I. Commission
					300 Loan : K. & V. I. Commission
	Oil seeds	3,000	—	1,000	2,000 Loan ; K. & V. I. Commission
	Ghani Sheds	1,000	—	—	500 Subsidy: K. & V, I. Commission
					500 Loan : K. & V. I. Commission.
		4,600	—	1,000	3,600

TABLE 20
Carpentry Industry

S. No.	Item	Total Cost (Rs.)	Internal resources		Expected from outside
			labour	Cash Rs.	
(valued in Rs.)					
20.	Training	150	—	—	150 Grant: Saghan Kshetra Samiti
		150	—	—	150

TABLE 21
Pottery Industry

21.	Brick Kiln	1500	—	—	1500 Bhatta to be set up by Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti.
		1,500	—	—	1,500

TABLE 22
Gur And Khandsari Industry

22.	Gur Khandsari				
	(land)	300	—	300	—
	Building	5,000	—	5,000	—
	Machinery	5,000	—	5,000	—
	Electric connection	2,000	—	2,000	—
	Working capital	5,000	—	5,000	—
		17,300	—	17,300	—

TABLE 23

Housing

No.	Item	Total Cost	Internal resources		Expected from outside
			Labour (valued in (Rs.))	Cash (Rs.)	
23.	Harijan Housing	9,600	1,600	800	7,200 Grant, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
24.	Other Houses	20,000	4,000	16,000	-
		29,600	5,600	16,800	7,200

TABLE 24

Education

25.	Education Primary School Building	4,000	1,000	1,500	1,500 Grant, District Board Moradabad.
		4,000	1,000	1,500	1,500

TABLE 25

Health

26.		1,000	-	1,000	-
		1,000	-	1,000	-

TABLE 26

Trade

27.	Furniture	100	-	-	100 To be provided by Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti
	Working Capital	1,500	-	-	1,500
		1,600	-	-	1,600

The total programme is estimated to cost Rs.93,622 out of which Rs. 36,755 is expected to come from outside, and Rs. 56,867 will be mobilised by the village. As to the assistance from outside, all of it constitutes the help which is available under the existing schemes of Government.

The village is expected to mobilise labour of the value Rs. 6,900 and Rs. 49,850 in cash. Monetised investment will be of the order of 33 per cent of the Income during the year 1956-57. All the families of the village are expected to invest enough, the major part is expected to come from the past savings of betteroff families of the village.

The following table shows the total resources required for the implementation of the programme.

TABLE 27

S. No.	Item	Total cost (Rs.)	Internal Resources labour (in Rs.)	Cash (in Rs.)	Expected from outside
1.	Agriculture	17,160	300	9,535	7,325
2.	Animal Husbandry	3,492	—	2,392	1,100
3.	Village Industries				
	Khadi	13,120	—	340	12,780
	Other Industries	23,550	—	18,300	5,250
4.	Trade	1,600	—	—	1,600
5.	Housing	29,600	5,600	16,800	7,200
6.	Education	4,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
7.	Health	1,100	—	1,100	—
		93,622	6,900	49,967	36,755

It will be evident that of a total proposed investment of Rs. 93,602 for the plan for 1958-59, the village will contribute a little over 7 per cent in the form of labour and a little less than 55 per cent in the form of cash, thus providing 62 per cent from internal resources. External resources come to only 38 per cent. This is a significant fact indicating the active interest of the village people in their plan.

CHAPTER VI

THE IMPACT OF THE PLAN

The Peli plan aims at bringing about consciousness among the people and preparing them to organise themselves for creative and co-operative action so as to bring about an all round development of their life. The process of survey and planning has gone a considerable way in making the people plan conscious and has strengthened their sense of unity and solidarity.

The programme is expected to lead to an overall increase in agricultural production. While there will be considerable increase in the production of cereals and pulses, the rise will be more marked in respect of acreage and production of vegetables, cotton and fodder. Increased production of fodder will in its turn lead to an increase in the production of milk.

Under the programme, the position of existing village industries such as carding, spinning, oilseeds crushing and cane crushing will be consolidated by provision of facilities for training and adoption of better implements. The year 1958-59 will also witness the starting of new industries such as bricklaying to a fuller use of local raw-materials such as sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton, and will lead to full utilisation of the available manpower of the village.

Agriculture

The following table shows the agricultural production of the village in the year 1956-57 and 1958-59.

TABLE 29

S. No.	Item	Production 1956-57		Production 1958-59	
		Quantity	Value (Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
1.	Cereals	4,390 mds.	43,900	5,705 mds.	57,060
2.	Pulses	745 „	7,450	1,787 „	17,870
3.	Vegetables	119 „	476	2,479 „	9,916
4.	Fruits	1,300 „	6,250	1,300 „	6,250
5.	Cotton	6 „	120	113 „	2,260
6.	Oil seeds	972 „	14,580	159 „	17,385
7.	Sugarcane	50,820 „	50,820	80,270 „	80,270
			Rs. 1,23,596	Rs. 1,91,011	

The increase in the value of agricultural production in 1958-59 over that of the year 1956-57 will be of the order of Rs. 65,415. This increase has to be viewed in the light of the fact that 1956-57 was bad year and that the production of some crops, especially the Khariff crops and of sugarcane was far below the normal. The figures of agricultural production for 1958-59 are based on the expectation that conditions of weather will be normal.

The table shows that the increase will be striking in respect of vegetables and cotton. The plan envisages twenty-fold increase in the production of vegetables.

Similar is the case in respect of production of cotton. The area under cotton will be increased from 5 acres in 1956-57 to 21 acres in year 1958-59. The plan lays special emphasis on the production of cotton with a view to sustaining its programme for Khadi and enabling the village to attain self-sufficiency in cloth.

TABLE 30

Animal Husbandry

S. Item No.	Production 1956-57		Production 1958-59		Percentage of increase Value (Rs.)
	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	Quantity	Value (Rs.)	
1. Milk	800 Mds.	10,400	1,700 Mds.	22,100	212%
2. Ghee	40 „	8,000	45 „	9,100	114%
3. Poultry	-	50	-	278	556%
4. Pigs		670	-	5,970	900%
5. Sheep		986		970	98%
		20,106		38,418	191%

The rise in the value of the production of cattle and minor livestock will be of the order of 1,83,000. Increase in the production of milk will be brought about by increase and in acreage of production of fodder, especially green fodder. It may be noted here that the area under fodder will increase from 117 acres in 1956-57 to 138 acres in 1958-59.

The returns from the livestock will also increase very considerably during the year 1958-59. The poultry and pigkeeping will contribute substantially to this increase, while income from sheep-rearing will remain practically the same.

Village Industry

The following table shows the production of village industries during 1956-57 and 1958-59.

TABLE 31

S. No.	Item	1956-57 Quantity	Value	1958-59 Quantity	Value	Percentage of increase
1.	Khadi Yarn	2,200 lbs.	3,300	3,800 lbs.	15,400	367
2.	Village Oil Industry					
	Oil	20 mds.	2,000	100 mds.	10,000	400
	Cakes	40 „	520	200 „	2,000	400
3.	Gur-making					
	a) Rab	—	—	5,040 „	52,900	—
	b) Gur	500 mds.	5,000	500 „	5,000	—
4.	Pottery Brick-making	—	—	1,00,000 Bricks		
5.	Tailoring	—	775	—	1,600	106
6.	Goldsmith	—	200	—	200	—
Total			Rs. 11,795		Rs. 87,100	660

The above table shows that the overall increases in the value of production of village industries will be more than sevenfold. Against the background of unsatisfactory conditions of village industries during the survey year, the programme is very ambitious and it has the capacity to profoundly alter the present backward economy of the village.

In the field of Khadi, the additional production is expected to come from the 62 Ambar Sets which will be started in the village. The Ambar Charkha is expected to produce finer yarn upto 40 counts. This will enable the people to have saris as well as dhoties woven out of their handspun yarn. Thus with the provision of facilities for training, the quality and value of the yarn will be raised and the village will have already reached self-sufficiency. With 3,800 lbs. of yarn, it has produced about 17,900 yards of cloth supplying 21 yards of cloth per capita.

The programme for village oil industry envisages an increase from 20 mds. to 100 mds. of oil and from 40 mds. to 200 mds. of oilcake.

As a result of the plan, there will be an overall increase in the contribution which the land, livestock and industries of the village will make to the production as well as income of the village. The following table shows the rise in productivity in agriculture, livestock and village industries.

TABLE 32

Productivity Of Land Under The Programme

S. No.	Crop	Present production in Mds. per area	Planned production in Mds. per area
Cereals			
1.	Wheat	8.5	10.91
2.	Paddy	9.0	12.64
3.	Jawar	0.3	0.84
4.	Bajra	1.15	2.03
5.	Maize	2.40	4.12
6.	Barley	5.16	6.24
7.	Wheat Gram	5.30	6.42
8.	Wheat Barley	4.00	5.67
Pulses			
9.	Arhar	1.30	6.00
10.	Gram	6.50	9.37
11.	Peas	4.90	6.52
Oil Seeds			
12.	Groundnut	2.90	4.35
Gur · Khandsari			
13.	Sugarcane	330.00	455.27
14.	Cotton	2.00	5.28

TABLE 33
Village Industries

Item	Present	Total production		Productivity	
		planned	Unit	present	planned
Khadi:					
Traditional Charkha hanks	15,000	27,600	Charkha	150	240
Ambar Charkha hanks	—	55,800	„	—	900
Oil Ghani:					
Oil Mds.	20	100	Ghani	10	33
Oil cakes Mds.	40	200	„	20	66

Employment :-

As we have seen in the first chapter, out of a total population of 852, 576 are engaged in productive work. Of these, adult males in the age group 16-55 are able to put in on an average 8 hours a day for a period of 300 days in a year. The women in this age group, who have to shoulder responsibility of household work and care of children are in a position to put in 3 to 5 hours a day depending on the size of the family and the number of the women in the family. Working men as well as women, in the age-group 56 and above are able to put in 4 hours a day, while the workers in the age-group 6-15 are in a position to put in on an average 3 hours a day. On the basis of data derived from each family the available manpower of village Peli is 9,65,200 man hours which is equivalent to 1,20,650 man days. The following table shows the position regarding the utilisation of man power in 1956-57 and 1958-59.

TABLE 34

Employment (In manhours)

S.No.	Item	1956-57	1958-59	Increase
1.	Agriculture	4,68,300	4,87,900	19,600
2.	Animal Husbandry	1,29,800	1,38,000	8,200
3.	Village industries	26,000	1,70,000	1,44,000
4.	Others	1,61,800	1,68,200	6,400
Total		7,85,900	9,64,100	1,78,200

The overall increase in employment will be of the order of 1,78,200 manhours. The increase practically wipes out the period of unemployment and under-employment in the village. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and village industries fill up this gap and are the sources which are expected to make a major contribution to the increase in income during the plan year. Among the three, increase in employment will be more marked in the sphere of village industries. Thus in agriculture as well as animal husbandry the problem is one of raising productivity through adoption of better techniques with the application of more resources. On the other hand, in the sphere of village industries, there is scope of increasing production and income through increased utilisation of manpower along with the application of more resources and better techniques. One of the main objectives, namely, utilisation of idle resources, will thus be realised through the development of village industries.

The plan for village Peli aims at utilisation of the idle and available resources to meet the needs of the village. Towards this

end, the resources and needs of the individual families and of the village as a whole were carefully assessed and the programme for year 1958-59 was framed to enable the village to meet the needs. The following table shows the degree of progress the village is expected to achieve during the first year of the plan.

TABLE 35

Degree Of Self-sufficiency Under The Programme

852 PERSONS And 711 ADULT UNITS

Item	Standard require- ment (per year)	Production 1958-59	Self-sufficiency expected
1. Cereals	2,844 Mds.	5,706 Mds.	100%
2. Pulses	604 ..	1,787 ..	100%
3. Vegetables	2,061 ..	2,479 ..	100%
4. Milk	2,061 ..	1,700 ..	82%
5. Fruits	604 ..	1,300 ..	100%
6. Oil (1 Oz. per capita per day)	231 ..	100 ..	43%
7. Sugar and Gur	426 ..	500 ..	100%
8. Cloth (18 yds. per capita)	15,030 Sq.yds.	17,900 Sq.yds.	100 %

Income

The following table shows the contribution of different sectors of village economy to the income of the village.

TABLE 36

Item	Income Pattern in 1956-57 (Rs.)	Percentage of total income	Income Pattern in 1958-59 (Rs.)	Percentage of total income
1. Agriculture	107,900	72.8	167,700	64.33
2. Animal husbandry	10,700	7.2	33,100	12.71
3. Village Industries	4,400	3.0	25,600	9.82
4. Trade	1,500	1.1	4,300	1.65
5. Labour	18,800	12.6	20,000	7.67
6. Service	3,600	2.4	4,300	1.65
7. Others	1,400	0.9	5,700	2.18
Total	148,300	100	260,700	100

The plan proposes to raise agricultural production and income but it is the non-agricultural sector of the village economy that it seeks particularly to develop. The income in villages industries sector is expected to register the highest rise, nearly 500 per cent over that of year 1956-57.

At the end of the year 1958-59, the contribution of village industries to village income will rise from 3 per cent in 1956-57 to 9.82 per cent in 1958-59. The plan will thus initiate the process of increasing the relative importance of industries in the village and bring about a better balance between agriculture and industries in the economy of the village.

Increase in income from other sources will be the result of the growth of economic activity in the village. Thus, the development of agriculture and industries and the consequent rise in opportunities of employment and purchasing power will increase the demand for labour and other services. It will also lead to increased turnover of goods. This explains the rise in income from other sources.

The total income of the village will rise from Rs. 1,48,300 in 1956-57 to Rs. 2,60,700 in 1958-59. This will mean a per capita income of Rs. 288 in 1958-59 as compared to Rs.174 per capita in the base year 1956-57.

The following table gives the distribution of families according to income groups.

TABLE 37

S. No.	Income group Rs. per annum per capita	Number of families	
		1956-57	1958-59
1.	Below 50	3	-
2.	50 to 99	54	-
3.	100 to 149	39	15
4.	150 to 199	18	40
5.	200 to 249	4	28
6.	250 to 299	10	12
7.	300 and above	25	58
Total		153	153

The income in the above table is the annual per capita income of the members of the families, falling in different income-groups. As the size of the families varies considerably, the per capita income rather than family income is considered to be a more accurate index of the economic well-being of the village people.

The table shows that as a result of the programme, there will not be a single person in the income group below Rs. 100 per annum. The family having the lowest income per capita has an annual income of Rs. 128 per capita. Thus apart from overall increase in production and income, the programme will succeed in reaching out to the lowest in the socio-economic rung of the ladder. Considering that for the barest minimum standard of living, an annual per capita income of Rs. 200 is essential, it will be seen from the table that whereas during the survey year only 39 families had an income above the minimum standard, in 1958-59 there will be 98 families in this category. This will mean that whereas in year 1956-57, 25 per cent of the families had an income above the minimum standard 65 per cent of the families will be lifted to income groups above Rs.200. As the process of rehabilitation of the agricultural as well as industrial sectors of the economy gains momentum, the shift of the families to higher income groups will continue and the village will be able to provide to all its members the standard of income and consumption considered essential for physical efficiency and mental development.

It may also be noted that the number of families in the higher income groups also shows a rise. The programme will thus ensure benefits to all the lowest but the benefits of development will be shared by all the sections of the village.

Consumption:

The following table shows the consumption of different items in 1956-57 and 1958-59.

TABLE 38

S. No.	Item	Consumption 1956-57		Consumption 1958-59		Percentage increase
		Quantity	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity	Value (in Rs.)	
1.	Cereals and Pulses	4,017 Mds.	40,170	4,688 Mds.	46,880	17
2.	Vegetables	533 Mds.	2,328	1,700 Mds.	5,800	150
3.	Fruits	900 Mds.	4,250	900 Mds.	4,250	-
4.	Milk	800 Mds.	10,400	1,700 Mds.	22,100	113
5.	Ghee and Oil	104 Mds.	16,640	185 Mds.	29,600	78
6.	Gur and Sugar	552 Mds.	9,900	582 Mds.	9,900	-
7.	Cloth	13,700 Sq. Yds.	14,500	17,900 Sq. Yds.	19,500	34

In 1958-59, the consumption of almost all the main items is expected to rise. Only exception is Gur and Sugar, in respect of which the present consumption is already sufficiently high. In respect of items such as cereals and pulses, the increase is not very spectacular. On the other hand, increase in consumption of milk and vegetables will be more marked. Kitchen gardens and increase in the area under fodder are expected to increase the production of these items. Mango and Melons are the fruits commonly consumed in the village. The production of both these items is already sufficient to meet the needs of the people. Hence the consumption of fruits is likely to remain unchanged in the year 1958-59. On the whole, in respect of food consumption, the pattern will change in favour of items such as milk, Ghee and vegetables. The programme will thus provide a more balanced diet to the people of the village.

The consumption of cloth during 1956-57 was 16sq.yds.per capita. This is expected to be raised to 19 sq. yds. per capita. Apart from

the quantitative increase in the consumption of cloth, there will be a shift in favour of consumption of handspun and handwoven cloth. Ambar Charkha has, with its capacity to produce strong and even yarn upto 40 counts, made it possible to undertake production of handspun and handwoven Dhotis and Saris. Thus far, among the average villager, Khaddar Dhotis and Saris were not quite popular as the quality of cloth was coarse and its cost prohibitive. Ambar Charkha is expected to solve these two problems and enable the people to take to Khadi.

It has been found that it was not possible to have such programmes as would meet all the essential needs of all the families in the village all at once. With low productivity in most of the occupations in the village, it is not possible to raise production and income of the family to the required level in the case of a family where the number of dependent persons is proportionately larger than the working persons. But lower capital resources of the poor families also prevent them from taking up programmes such as purchase of a cow or engage in other industries which require investment. This problem remains to be solved through pooling of resources.

Another important obstacle is the prevalent caste prejudices. In the village, there are persons who have no work. Not all of them are willing to take to such work as carding, weaving, washing of clothes etc., because these are associated with certain castes whose traditional occupations these are supposed to be.

On the whole, the changes in production, income and consumption described in preceding pages are considerable and important.

Of greater significance, however, are the psychological changes. Here is the example of a faction-ridden, static community shaking its inertia and preparing itself for profound changes in its socio-economic life.

In the village, caste prejudice and factions which undermined the unity of the village are gradually giving way to mutual understanding and co-operation. The so-called high and low are coming together and working as a team for the development of the village. The Gram Vikas Mandal has formulated a programme which gives a promise of better life for the village community. The energy released from mutual animosities and feuds will be utilised for the implementation of a development programme. It is positive action that is nullifying the forces of negation.

The people have realised that inspite of differences in their background, it is desirable as well as possible to sit together and work for matters of common interest. The people are showing an understanding of the common interest of the village community which is cutting across caste, religious and economic differences. This realisation of their common interest has produced harmony and capacity for group action in the village. Instead of cast-groups or other interest-groups which met together to discuss their narrow and parochial interests, now the village community and their leaders meet to plan for better living for the whole community, with the co-operation and participation of the whole community.

Obstacles may come and render the implementation of plan difficult. However, the people will face the difficulties with determination and courage and mobilise all their energy and resources for the building up of a prosperous and happy village.

APPENDIX TABLE I

Table showing source-wise contribution of income in 1956-57

S. No.	Income Group	Source	Number of families
1.	300 and above	Agr. and A. H.	4
		Vill. Ind	-
		Agr. A. H. & V. I.	17
		All sources	4
			<hr/>
			25
2.	250 to 299	Agr. and A. H.	2
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	5
		All sources	3
			<hr/>
			10
3.	200 to 249	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	2
		All sources	2
			<hr/>
			4
4.	150 to 199	Agr. and A. H.	3
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	9
		All sources	6
			<hr/>
			18

S. No.	Income Group	Source	Number of families
5.	100 to 149	Agr. and A. H.	4
		Vill. Ind.	—
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	10
		All sources	25
			<hr/>
			39
6.	50 to 99	Agr. and A. H.	2
		Vill. Ind.	2
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	9
		All sources	41
			<hr/>
			54
7.	Below 50	Agr. and A. H.	1
		Vill. Ind.	—
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	1
		All sources	1
			<hr/>
			3
Total			153

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Table showing source-wise contribution of Income in 1958-59

S. No.	Income Group	Source	Number of families
1.	300 and above	Agr. and A. H.	6
		Vill. Ind.	—
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	33
		All sources	18
			<hr/>
			57

S. No.	Income Group	Source	Number of families
2.	250 to 299	Agr. and A. H.	1
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	2
		All sources	10
			<u>13</u>
3.	200 to 249	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	1
		Agr. A. H. and V. I.	3
		All sources	24
			<u>28</u>
4.	150 to 199	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	3
		All sources	37
			<u>40</u>
5.	100 to 149	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	1
		All sources	14
			<u>15</u>
6.	50 to 99	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	-
		All sources	-
			-
7.	Below 50	Agr. and A. H.	-
		Vill. Ind.	-
		Agr. and A. H. V. I.	-
		All sources	-
			<u>-</u>
Total.			153

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimated Rise (Source-wise) In Per Capita Income During 1958-59.

S. No.	Sources	No. I	Rs. Sub No. II	Sub No. III	Sub No. IV	Sub No. V	Sub No. VI	Sub No. VII	Sub Total
		300 & total Rs.250 total Rs.200 total Rs.150 total Rs. total Rs.50 total below total							
		above	to 299	to 249	to 199	100to149	to 99	Rs. 50	
1.	Agr. and A.H.	4, I I II I V	6 V	I	-	-	-	-	7
2.	Vill. Ind.	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
3.	Agr. A.H. and V. I.	16, 6 I II 2 7 I III II V I VI	33 IV I I 2 VI V VI	2 I V VI	3 V VI	I 3 VII	I	-	42
4.	All sources	5 2 2 I II III 7 2 IV VI	18 II IV V 3 VI	10 2 IV V I VII	15 6 V VI I VII	24 V VI VII V I VII	11 25 I 37 VI VII V I VII	12 I VI 14 VII	103
	Total	57	13	28	40	15	-	-	153

CHAPTER VII

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The programme of government of village Peli for the year 1958-59 has been described in the preceding chapters. This programme represents the efforts of the village to organise its resources and initiate a process of development. In the following pages the prospects of development of the village over a five year period are indicated.

The population of the village, in 1951 was 764. It rose to 852 in 1957 and is expected to be of the order of 922 in 1961-62 at current local rate of population growth. The following table shows the estimated requirements of the increased population.

TABLE 39

S. No.	Item	Daily Standard requirements per adult	Total annual standard requirements of 769 adult (922 persons).
1.	Cereals	14 ozs.	3,076 Mds.
2.	Pulses	3 „	654 Mds.
3.	Vegetables	10 „	2,230 Mds.
4.	Gur and Khandsari	2 „	461 Mds.
5.	Oil and Fats	2 „	461 Mds.
6.	Fruits	3 „	654 Mds.
7.	Milk	10 „	2,230 Mds.
8.	Meat, Fish, eggs	4 „	486 Mds.
9.	Cloth (Annual)	25 Sq. Yds. Per Capita	23,050 Sq. Yds.
10.	Shoes (Annual)	One pair of shoes per individual	922 pairs of shoes.

An outline of a programme designed to meet these requirements of the village is given here.

Agriculture

All the cultivable land of the village is already brought under plough. There is thus little scope for increasing agricultural production, and income by extension of the area under cultivation. The village will therefore have to cultivate the available land more intensively to increase the yield per acre. The programme for first year marks a step in this direction and will open up further possibilities of development along the lines indicated above.

(i) At present there are 38.00 acres of land under gardens, on which only mango trees are planned. The number of mango trees is estimated to be 800. On an average, the harvest of mango fruits per tree is 1.5 Mds. On this basis, the output of mango per year is 1,200 Mds. At present, about 33 per cent of the crop is exported. About 800 Mds. of mangoes are available for consumption in the village. As against this, the standard requirement in the year 1962 will be 654 Mds. Besides the mango gardens, each family is expected to plant two papaya trees in the backyard of its house. Before the year 1961-62, 320 papaya trees will be planted in the village yielding 320 Mds. of papaya. This will mean that above 320 Mds. of papaya will be available for consumption in the village. Another common fruit available in the village is melon. This is grown in the river beds and also in some of the sugarcane fields. Similarly one variety of melon is sown in maize fields. At present, the yield can be estimated to be 100 Mds. which can be raised to 200 Mds. by 1961-62 by extending the practice to a larger number of fields. Thus, without going in for expensive fruits such as oranges, apples and a few other items, the village can easily produce its own requirements and attain self-sufficiency without diversion of any of the scarce resources from their present use.

TABLE 40

S. No.	Item	58-59	Estimated Production (1961-62) (in Mds.)	Available for consumption in the village (in Mds.)
1.	Mangoes	1,200	1,200	800
2.	Papaya	-	320	320
3.	Melons	100	200	100
		1,300	1,720	1,220 Mds.

Irrigation

The village has 1,099 acres of cultivable land. Primary requirement of the people for efficient cultivation of this land is irrigation. At the beginning of the year 1958-59, 462 acres of land were irrigated with water from two state tube wells and 8 masonry wells with persian wheels. The present irrigation facilities have not however been found to be adequate to provide enough and timely water supply for the irrigation of 462 acres. It is therefore essential to plan for expansion of irrigation facilities. In the first year of the plan, three masonry wells will be constructed and as the village income increases with the implementation of the plan, it will not be too ambitious to aim at setting up 11 more masonry wells with persian wheels during the subsequent four year of the plan. If this is done another 300 acres of land can be irrigated, besides providing sufficient water to 462 acres.

Out of the total cultivable area of 1,099 acres, about 300 acres of land is sandy. Irrigation of such a land is not an economic proposition under existing conditions. With 15 additional wells, the irrigated area will be of the order of 762 acres out of a total cultivated area of 1,099 acres.

Expansion of irrigation facilities will increase the double-cropped area of the village. It will rise to 233 acres in 1958-59 and to 333 acres in 1961-62. The increase in cropped area, will also raise the scope for the cultivation of crops such as vegetables, fruits and cotton.

Seeds :

The farmers of the village have already begun using improved seeds especially in respect of the major crops such as wheat and sugarcane. It is expected that the conditions regarding the supply of improved seeds will change for the better and the cultivators of the village will continue to reap the benefit of the use of good seeds.

Manures And Fertilisers :

The number of livestock in the village is 1,000. About 50,000 Mds. of farmyard manure is available every year. But the quality of this manure is poor because of the unscientific way in which the manure pits are maintained. In the course of the five years of the programme, it is decided to allot to every family, enough space for proper composting. Every family will have pits of the size 5 ft. x 3 ft. x 4 ft. After the pits are filled up, they will be properly covered. The farmers will thus have manure, which will be of better quality.

The available 50,000 Mds. of compost manure is enough for 250 acres of land. On the remaining land of the village, chemical fertilisers and green manure will be used. During the year 1956-57, 200 mds. of chemical manures, were utilised. The amount of chemical manures to be used, will increase to 400 mds. in 1958-59 and to 600 mds. in 1961-62. This will be enough for 400 acres of land.

The village will augment the supply of manure by taking to the practice of green manuring. In the first year of the plan, 56 mds. of sannai seeds will be used on 56 acres of land. By the year 1961-62, 150 acres of land will have green manure,

The following table indicates the position regarding the supply of manure and fertilisers by the end of 1961-62.

TABLE 41

S.No. Item	Quantity (Mds.)			Land Manure (in acres)		
	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62
1. Compost Manure	50,000	50,000	50,000	250	250	250
2. Chemical Manure	200	400	600	200	300	400
3. Green Manure	—	—	—	—	56	150
			Total	450	606	800

Thus at the end of the five year period, out of 1,099 acres of land 800 acres of land will have fairly adequate manure every year. Every plot of land under the plough will thus be manured twice in every three years. Coupled with the strength which the soil will derive from the cultivation of leguminous crops, this will be enough for the maintenance of the fertility of the soil and will enable the farmers to attain the target of production under the plan.

Crop Pattern :

The total land under cultivation after five years is not expected to change. However, with the extension of irrigation facilities, the cropped area will increase. A comparative picture of the pattern of land utilisation and agricultural income in the short term and the long term programmes is indicated in the following table.

TABLE 42

S. No. Item	Acreage			Annual Production (in mds.)			Annual Gross Income (in Rs.)		
	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62
1. Cereals	717	662	710	4,390	5,706	6,531	43,900	57,660	65,310
2. Pulses	133	200	212	745	1,787	1,841	7,450	17,850	18,410
3. Oilseeds	167	133	133	972	1,159	1,197	14,580	17,385	17,955
4. Vegetable crop Kitchen garden	2	12	20	119	2,479	3,000	476	9,916	12,000
5. Fruit	38	38	38	1,300	1,300	1,720	6,250	6,250	17,200
6. Cotton	4	21	25	6	113	150	120	2,260	3,000
7. Sugar cane	154	176	180	50,820	80,270	1,08,000	50,820	80,270	1,08,000
8. Fodder Khariff Summer	116 1 1	121 17 17	131 50 50	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total	1,332	1,380	1,499				1,23,596	1,91,591	2,41,875
Less expenses							21,200	33,800	40,000
							1,02,396	1,57,791	2,01,875
Add income received by families by way of rent of their land leased out on Crop sharing basis							5,500	10,500	15,000
Total net income							1,07,896	1,68,291	2,16,875

As a result of expansion of irrigation facilities double cropped area is expected to increase. From 195 acres in 1956-57 it will be raised to 243 acres in 1958-59 and 362 acres in 1961-62.

As far as pattern of land utilisation is concerned, certain changes are envisaged under the long term plan. The area and production of crops such as vegetables, cotton and green fodder are expected to rise. Area and production of sugarcane is also expected to rise, following the expansion of irrigation facilities. While the rise in production of sugarcane will lead to a rise in the money income of the village, increase in the production of vegetables and of milk through increased supply of fodder will enable the people to have a balanced diet.

The table shows that while there will be a rise in the production of cereals and oilseeds, there will be a fall in the area under these crops. However, this fall is more apparent than real. During 1956-57, Khariff crops were destroyed due to water-logging and more land was available for sowing during Rabi season. As a result the figure of area under cereal crops was inflated during 1956-57.

Waterlogging inflicts heavy damage to the crop of pulses such as Urd and Moong which are sown during Khariff season. As a result part of the land normally utilised for Bajra-Urd crop, is being utilised for Bajra-Groundnut crop. This factor is responsible for more land under oilseeds crop during 1956-57. Under normal weather conditions, this temporary emphasis on cultivation of oilseeds crops will go.

Area under pulses is expected to rise under the plan. This will be a result of increase in irrigation which will lead to an increase in the double cropped area of the village. This will raise the scope for sowing of crops such as Gram and Mutter during Rabi season on a part of the land which at present is being utilised during Khariff season only.

It may be noted here that the cost of cultivation shows a sizable rise under the plan. During 1956-57, on account of water-logging the expenses were less as the Khariff crops were seriously damaged

and weeding charges and harvesting expenses were less. Also continued moisture did not permit adequate ploughing and preparation of land for Rabi sowing. Expenses on these accounts were also reduced during 1956-57. On the other hand, increased irrigation on greater use of fertilisers will enhance the expenses of cultivation under the plan. Cumulative effect of all these factors is reflected on the sizable increase in the cost of cultivation during the period of plan.

Animal Husbandry :

With the growing consciousness about the value of milk as food item in the diet, the contribution of milch cattle will be more and more realised. It is, therefore, natural to obtain an idea of the place of livestock in the future economy of the village.

During the first year of the plan, the village will have 14 cows of improved breed and also a pedigree bull, It is expected that 30 more cows of better breed will be imported in the village during the course of the next five years. The purchase will be made from the increased income which will be generated as a result of the implementation of the programme. By the end of the fifth year, there will be 98 cows and 40 buffaloes in the village. The following table gives an idea of the production of milk during the fifth year of the plan.

TABLE 43

S. No.	Item	Milch	Dry	Output per animal (in mds.)	Total production (in mds.)
1.	Cows	60	38	20	1,200
2.	Buffaloes	40	20	30	1,200
	Total	100	58		2,400

The above estimate is to some extent an under-estimate. The milk yield of the progeny of the cows, to be purchased in the first year and the beginning of the second year, which will start giving milk in,

the fifth year, is not taken into account. Even if a minimum of five such cows go in milk at that time, they will yield 100 Mds. of milk. As against a supply ranging between 2,400 to 2,500 Mds. the requirement according to nutrition standards will be 2,230 Mds. Thus there will be a small margin of production available for export also.

Another impact of the programme of Animal Husbandry on the economy of the village will be a gradual reduction in the size of import of bullocks from outside. As the breed and the number of cows and their progeny is raised, the cultivators' need for bullocks will be met locally. At present about 30 bullocks are imported in Peli every year. On an average one bullock costs about Rs. 200. Thus the village has to spend every year Rs. 6,000 per year, 98 cows will be able to meet this demand for 20 bullocks.

Against this saving of Rs. 6,000 per annum, the village will be required to invest Rs. 200 per cow for 30 cows in the next 4 years. The total cost will thus come to $30 \times 200 = 6,000$. This investment the village will finance partly from the sale of buffaloes and partly from increased income. It is expected that 10 buffaloes will be disposed of during the five year period. The total receipt from the sale being Rs. 2000.

At present poultry and pig-keeping are confined to Harijans. In a community where the vast majority of the population is vegetarian, the scope for the development of these occupations is limited. However the requirement of capital for these occupations is insignificant and they are, therefore, a very useful source of income to Harijans who are resourceless. The first years programme envisages the provision of better quality of hens and facilities for developing pig-keeping on scientific lines. The progress to be achieved during the first year will be maintained in subsequent years.

Development of sheep-breeding depends upon environmental factors such as climate. Quality of wool produced locally is inferior and is fit only for making carpets and rough Kambals. The village does not offer suitable facilities for development of sheep-breeding and

increasing income from this occupation. The present level of income from this source will be maintained during the five-year period.

The following table shows the income from minor live-stock in the fifth year of the plan.

TABLE 44

S. No.	Item	Number			Income (in Rs.)		
		1956-57	1958-59	1960-61	1956-57	1958-59	1961-62
1.	Poultry	3	30	30	50	278	300
2.	Pig-keeping	24	30	30	670	5,970	6,000
3.	Sheep	82	82	82	986	970	1,000

The following table shows the income from industries of the village in the fifth year of the plan, on the basis of production of goods with a view to meet the requirement of the village. (For requirement see table No. 39)

TABLE 45

S. No.	Item	Annual Production			Annual Income (in Rs.)		
		Present	First year	At the end of 5 years	Present	First year	At the end of 5 years.
1.	Khadi	4,500 Sq. Yds.	17,000 Sq. Yds.	24,000 Sq. Yds.	1,100	12,500	18,000
2.	Village Oil Industry	20 mds.	100 Mds.	480 Mds.	250	1,400	7,200
3.	Village Pottery Industry						
	Brick-making	-	Bricks 1,00,000	Bricks 2,00,000	-	2,000	10,000
4.	Canecrushing						
	Gur:	500 Mds.	500 Mds.	500 Mds.	500	500	500
	Rebi:	-	5,040 Mds.	-	-	2,000	2,000
5.	Carpentry	-	-	-	1,600	2,700	5,000
6.	Tailoring	-	-	-	725	1,600	2,400
					4,175	22,700	45,100

Prospect For Lower Income Groups :

It is expected that as a result of the implementation of the first year's programme there will not remain a single family in the income groups below Rs. 100 per capita per annum. Fifty-seven families who had an income below Rs. 100 per capita per annum, will be shifted to higher income groups. The family having the lowest income will have an annual income of Rs. 128 per capita.

Uplift of the families in lower income groups is associated with important features of the programme (1) Development of non-agricultural sector of economy and (2) organising productive activities through self-employed units. The landless labourers and artisans of the village are expected to benefit most by the development of occupations such as carding, spinning, weaving, tailoring, oilpressing and brickmaking. They will get employment at higher levels of income. All the occupations excepting brickmaking will be organised on the basis of self-employment. This will provide incentive to the families to put in hard work and at the same time, the benefit of higher production will accrue to the families concerned. In the case of brickmaking, the brick-kiln will be owned and managed by the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, which is the people's institution. Therefore, the workers employed in it are expected to get a fair deal and if any surplus occurs it will return to the people of the area in one form or the other. The growth of economic activities in the village, is expected to practically eliminate unemployment in the village. This will sustain the wage rate in the village and will act as a safeguard against any tendency towards exploitation of labour in the privately-owned crushing unit.

By the end of the year 1961-62, the income from industries is expected to rise to Rs. 45,100 (See table No. 46), while Rs. 40,000 will be contributed by other non-agricultural occupations. All these factors will enable the lower income groups, to share increasingly in the benefits of the development programme of the village.

The probable income of the village as a result of a five year development programme may be summarised as follows :—

TABLE 46

S. No.	Sources	Estimated Net 1956-57	Annual Income	
			1958-59	1961-62
1.	Agriculture	1,07,800	1,67,600	2,16,875
2.	Animal husbandry	10,700	33,100	40,000
3.	Village Industries	4,400	25,600	45,100
4.	Other sources	25,300	34,300	40,000
Total		1,48,200	2,60,600	3,41,975

In order to attain the standard of living outlined earlier, a family should have an income of Rs. 360 per capita per annum. As against this, the per capita income of the village was Rs. 174 in 1956-57. As a result of the implementation of the programme, the per capita income of the village is expected to rise to Rs. 288 in 1958-59 and Rs. 371 in the year 1961-62. This is about 3.00 per cent higher than the desired minimum level of income. As shown earlier, the production apparatus of the village will be built up to a level which is expected to make the village self-sufficient in respect of its basic requirements.

APPENDIX TABLE I

Degree Of Self-sufficiency At The End Of The Year 1961-62

Sr. No.	Item	Standard requirement during 1961-62	Production 1961-62	Degree of self-sufficiency	Surplus Deficit
1.	Cereals	3,076 mds.	6,531 mds.	100%	+112.3
2.	Pulses	654 mds.	1,841 mds.	100%	+181.5
3.	Vegetables	2,230 mds.	3,000 mds.	100%	+ 34.5
4.	Gur and Khandsari	461 mds.	500 mds.	100%	+ 8.5
5.	Oilseeds and Fats	461 mds.	480 mds.	100%	+ 4.1
6.	Fruits	654 mds.	1,300 mds.	100%	+100.0
7.	Milk	2,230 mds.	2,400 mds.	100%	+ 7.6
8.	Cloth	23,050 sq. yds.	24,000 sq. yds.	100%	+ 4.1
9.	Shoes	922 pairs	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 2

S.No. Item	Total Cost (in Rs.)	Internal Resources		Outside Assistance	Remarks
		Cash	Labour		
AGRICULTURE :					
1. Irrigation Construction of 15 masonry wells with persian wheels	22,500	3,000	2,000	Rs. 500 per well, Rs. 7,500 as loan from Revenue Dept.Govt. of U. P.	
2. Manure and Fertilisers Chemical Manure Green Manure	9,600 1,700	-	-	As loan from Co-operative Union Ltd. Dingra. Cane Marketing Union Ltd. Amroha.	
3. Animal Husbandry Purchase of cows	6,000	6,000	-		Income from sale of buffaloes to be invested in the purchase of cows.
4. Industries 100 Ambar Charkhas Training of 100 spinners Tuition Stipend	4,500 2,000	-	-	Rs. 4,500 as grant from Khadi & V. I. Commission. Rs. 2,000 as grant from Khadi & V. I. Commission.	
Purchase of 100 charkhas	10,000	-	-	Rs. 10,000 as loan K.&V.I.Commission.	

S.No. Item.	Total Cost (in Rs.)	Internal Resources		Outside Assistance	Remarks
		Cash	Labour		
5. Oil Industry Oil Ghans	2,400	-	-	Rs. 150 as loan from K.&V.I. Commission.	
Ghani Sheds	4,000	-	-	Rs.250 as grant from K.&V.I. Commission	
6. Brick kiln	15,000	-	-	Rs.250 as loan from K.&V. I. Commission Rs. 15,000 from Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti.	Kshetra Vikas Samiti will set up with assistance from K. & V. I. Comm. brickkiln at Peli.
7. Tailoring Trainig of two persons; Stipend at Rs. 30 per month for 6 months	540	-	-	Rs. 540 from Dept. of Industries, U.P. under its programme for training industries and crafts.	
3 Sewing machines @Rs.200each	600	600	-		
8. Gur Khandsari Gur Khandsari (land)	300	300	-		A family of Peli has planned to set up one power-driven cane crusher in the village
Building	5,000	4,500	500		
Machinery	5,000	5,000	-		
Electric connection	2,000	2,000	-		
Working capital	5,000	5,000	-		

Published by C. K. Narayanswami, Director of Publicity,
Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mistri Bhavan,
Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombay-1, and printed by Kishorlal
Lalji Ganatra at TREND PRINTERS, Swadeshi Mills Estate,
Girgaum, Bombay-4.